THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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April 24, 1847. 49

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE DEW-DROP.

The sky hath its star, the deep mine hath its gem,
And the beautiful pearl lights the sea;
But the surface of earth holds a rival for them;
And a lustre more brilliant for me.

I know of a drop where the diamond now shines;
Now the blue of the sapphire it gives;
It trembles—it changes—the azure resigns,
And the tint of the ruby now lives.

Anon the deep emerald dwells in its gleam,
'Till the breath of the south wind goes by,
When it quivers again, and the flash of its beam
Pours the topaz flame swift on the eye.

Look, look on the grass blade all freshly impearl'd—
There are all of your jewels in one;
You may find every wealth-purchas'd gem in the world
In the Dew-Drop that's kiss'd by the sun.

Apollo's own circlet is matchless, they say;
Juno envies its sparkles and light;
For 'tis formed of drops lit by his own burning ray,
And Olympus shows nothing so bright.

Romance of American History.

Under the title of Romance of Louisiana History, the New Orleans Commercial Review of the South and West, publishes an exceedingly interesting article, the substance of an address delivered by the Hon. C. Gayarrie, before the People's Lyceum at New Orleans, in April last. It is History clothed in Poetry, and is sparkling with graphic descriptions of early events in Florida, and along the chain of Waters from the Gulf of Mexico *through the inland rivers and seas to the gulf* of the St. Lawrence. The first discoverers and adventurers who penetrated the vast and wild interior stand out personally before us and the incidents of peril and progress, from their extraordinary and varied nature, possesses absorbing enterest. The writer has opened a mine of rare historical richness, and we know our readers will thank us for the liberal selection of gems which follow:

Three centuries have hardly elapsed since that immense territory, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes of Canada, and which was subsequently known under the name of Louisiana, was slumbering in its cradle of wilderness, *unknown to any of the* white race to which we belong. Man was there, however, but man in his primitive state, claiming, as it were, in appearance at last, a different original from ours, or being at best a variety of our species. There was the hereditary domain of the red man, living in scattered tribes over that magnificent country. Those tribes earned their precarious *subsistance chiefly by pursuing the inhabitants* of the earth and of the water; they sheltered *themselves in miserable huts, spoke different* languages, observed contradictory customs, and waged fierce war upon each other.—Whence they came none knew; none knows with absolute certainty to the present day, and the faint glimmerings of vague traditions have offerded little or no light to penetrate into the darkness of their mysterious origin.—Thus a *wide field is left open to those* dreamy speculations of which the imagination is so fond.

Whence came the Natchez, those whorshippers of the sun with eastern rites? How is it that Grecian figures and letters are represented on the earthern wares of some of those Indian nations? Is there any truth in the supposition that some of those savages whose complexion approximates most to ours draw their blood from that Welch colony which is said to have found a home in America many centuries since? Is, it possible that Phœnician adventurers were the pilgrim fathers of some of the aborigines of Louisiana? What copper-colored swarm first issued from Asia, the revered womb of mankind, to wend its untraced way to the untenanted continent of America? What fanciful tales could be weaved on the powerful Choctaws, or the uncaunted Chickasaws, or the unconquerable Mobilians! There the imagination may riot in the poetry of mysterious migrations, of human transformations; in the poetry of the forests, of the valleys, of the mountains, of the lakes and rivers, as they came fresh and glorious from the hand of the Creator; in the poetry of barbaric manners, laws, and wars. What heroic poems might not a future Ossian devise on the red monarchs of old Louisiana!—Would not their strange history, in the hands of a Tacitus, be as interesting as that of the *ancient barbarian tribes of Germany, described* by his immortal pen? Is there in that period of their existence which precedes their acquaintance with the sons of Europe nothing which, when placed in contrast with their future fate, appeals to the imagination of the moralist, of the philospher, and of the divine? Who, without feeling his whole soul glowing *with poetical emotions, could sit under yonder* gigantic oak, the growth of a thousand years, on the top of that hill of shells, the sepulchre of man, piled up by his hands, and overlooking that placid lake where all would be repose if it were not for that solitary canoe, a moving speck, hardly visible in the distance, did it not happen to be set in bold relief by being on *that very line where the lake meets the hori*zon, blazing with the last glories of the departing sun? Is not this the very poety of landscape—of Louisiana landscape.

When diving into the mysteries of the creation of that part of the southwestern world which was once comprehended in the limits of Louisiana, will not the geologist himself pause, absorbed in astonishment at the number of centuries which must have been necessary to form the delta of the Mississippi? When he discovers successive strata of forests lying many fathoms deep on the top of each other; when he witnessed the exhumation of the fossil bones of mammoths, elephants, or huge animals of the antediluvian race; when he reads the hieroglyphic records of Nature's wonderful doings, left by herself on the very rocks, or other granite and calcareous tablets of this country, will he not clasp his hands in ecstacy, and exclaim, 'Oh! the dryness of my study has fled; there is poetry in the very foundation of this extraordinary land!'

Thus I think that I have shown that the *spirit of poetry was moving over the face* of Louisiana even in her primitive state, and still pervades her natural history. But I have dwelt enough on Louisiana in the dark ages of her existence, of which we can know nothing save by vague traditions of the Indians. Let us approach those times where historical records begin to assume some distinct shape.

On the 31st of May, 1539, the bay of Santo Spiritu, in Florida, presented a curious spectacle. Eleven vessels of quaint shape, bearing the broad banner of Spain, were moored close to the shore; one thousand men of Infantry, and three hundred and fifty men of cavalry, fully equipped, were landed in proud array, under the command of Hernando de Soto, one of the most illustrious companions of Pizario in the conquest of Peru, and reputed one of the best lancers in Spain. "When he led in the van of battle, so powerful was his charge," says the old chronicler of his exploits, "so broad was the bloody passage which he carved out in the ranks of the enemy, that ten of his men at arms could with ease follow him abreast." He had acquired enormous wealth in Peru, and might have rested satisfied a knight of renown in the Government of St. Jago de Cuba, in the sweet enjoyment of youth and of power, basking in the smiles of his beautiful wife, Isabella de Bobadilla. But his adventurous mind scorns such inglarious repose, and now he stands erect, and full of visions bright, on the sandy shore of Florida, whither he comes with feudal pride, by leave of the king, to establish nothing less than a marquisate ninety *miles long by forty-five miles wide, and there* to rule supreme a governor for life of all the territory that he can subjugate. Not unmindful he, the christian knight, the hater and conqueror of Moorish infidelity, of the souls of his future vassals; for twenty-two ecclesiastics accompany him to preach the word of God. Among his followers are gentlemen of *the best blood of Spain and of Portugal*:—Don Juan de Guzman, Pedro Calderon, who, by his combined skill and bravery, had won the praises of Gonzalvo de Cordova, 'yclept "the great captain;" Vasconcellos de Silva, of Portugal, who for birth and courage knew no superior; Nuno Tobar, a knight above fear and reproach; and Muscosode Alvarado, whom that small host of heroes rank in their estimation next to De Soto himself. But I stop an enumeration which, if I did justice to all, would to too long.

What materials for romance! Here is chivalry, with all its glittering pomp, its soul-stirring aspirations, in full march, with its iron heels and gilded spurs, towards the unknown and hitherto unexplored soil of Louisiana. In sooth, it must have been a splendid sight! Let us look at the glorious pageantry as it sweeps by, through the long vistas of those pine woods! How nobly they bear themselves, those bronzed sons of Spain, clad in refulgent armor! How brave that music sounds! How fleet they move, those Andalusian chargers, with arched necks and dilated nostrils! But the whole train suddlenly halts in that verdant volley, by that bubbling stream, shaded by those venerable oaks with gray moss hanging from their branches in imitation of the whitening beard of age.—Does not the whole encampment rise distinct upon your minds? The tents, with gay pennons with armorial bearings; the proud steed, whose impatient foot spurns the ground; those men, stretched on the velvet grass and re*cruiting their wearied strength by sleep*; some singing old Castilian or Moorish roundelays; others musing on the sweet rulers of their souls, left in their distant home; a few kneeling before the officiating priest, at the altar which a moment sufficed for their pious ardor to erect under yonder secluded tower; some burnishing their arms, others engaged in mimic warfare and trials of skill or strength; De Soto sitting apart with his peers in rank if not in command, and intent upon developing to them his plans of conquest, while the dusky faces of some Indian boys and women in the background express wild astonishment.—None of the warriors of that race are to be seen; they are reported to be absent on a distant hunting excursion. But methinks that at times I spy through the neighboring thickets the fierce glance of more than one eye, sparkling with the suppressed fury of anticipated revenge. What a scene! and would it not afford delight to the poet's imagination or to the painter's eye?

In two ponderous volumes, the historian Garcillasso relates the thousand incidents of that romantic expedition. What more interesting than the reception of Soto at the court of the Princess Cofachiqui, the Dido of the wilderness! What battles, what victories over the elements themselves, and over the endless obstacles thrown out by rebellious nature! What incredible physical difficulties overcome by the advancing host! How heroic is the resistance of the Mobiliens and of the Alabamas! With what headlong fury these denizens of the forest rush upon the iron clad warriors, and daro the thunders of those whom they take to be the children of the sun! How splendidly described is the seige of Mobile, where women fought like men, and wrapped themselves up in the flames of their destroyed city rather than surrender to their invaders!

But let the conquering hero beware! Now he is encamped on the territory of Chickasaws, the most ferocious of the Indian tribes. And lucky was it that Soto was as prudent as he was brave, and slept equally prepared for the defence and the attack. Hark! in the dead of winter's night, when the cold wind of the north, in the month of January, 1541, was howling through the leafless trees, a simultaneous howl was heard, more hideous far than the voice of the tempest. The Indians rush impetuous, with fire brands, and the thatched roofs which sheltered the Spaniards are soon on fire, threatening them with immediate destruction. The horses rearing and plunging in wild affright, and breaking loose from their ligaments; the undaunted Spaniards, half naked, struggling against the devouring element and the unsparing foe, the desperate deeds, of valor executed by Soto and his companions; the deep-toned shouts of St. Jago and Spain to the rescue; the demon-like shrieks of the red warrors; the final overthrow of the Indians; the hot pursuit by the light of the flaming village—form a picture highly exciting to the imagination, and cold indeed must he be who does not take delight in the strange contrast of the heroic warfare of chivalry on one side, and of the untutored courage of man in his savage state on the other.

It would be too long to follow Soto in his peregrinations during two years, through part of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.—At last he stands on the banks of the Mississippi, near the spot where now flourishes the Egyptian named city of Memphis. He crosses the mighty river, and onward he goes, up to the White river, while roaming over the territory of the Arkansas. Meeting with alternate hospitality and hostility on the part of the Indians, he arrives at the mouth of the Red river, within the present limits of the State of Louisiana. There he was fated to close his adventurous career.

Three years of intense bodily fatigue and mental excitement had undermined the hero's constitution. Alas! well might the spirit droop within him! He had landed on the shore of the North American continent with high hopes, dreaming of conquest over wealthy nations and magnificent cities. What had he met? Interminable forests, endless lagoons, inextricable marshes, sharp and continued conflicts with men little superior, in his estimation, to the brutish creation. He who in Spain was cheered by beauty's glance, by the songs of minstrels, when he sped to the contest with adversaries worthy of his prowess, with the noble and chivalric Moors: he who had reveled in the halls of the *imperial* Incas of Peru, and who there had amassed princely wealth: he, the flower of knightly courts, had been roaming like a vagrant over an immense territory, where he had discovered none but half naked savages, dwelling in miserable huts, ignobly repulsive when compared with Castilla's stately domes, with Grenada's fantastic palaces, and with Peru's imperial dwellings, massive with gold! His wealth was gone, two-thirds of his brave companions were dead. What account of them could he render to their noble families! He, the bankrupt in fame and in fortune, how could he withstand the gibes of envy!—Thought, that scourge of life, that inward consumer of man, racks his brain, his heart is seared with deep anguish: a slow fever wasts his powerful frame, and he sinks at last on the couch of sickness, never to rise again. The Spaniards cluster round him, and alternately look with despair at their dying chieftain, and at the ominous hue of the bloody river, known at this day under the name of Red River. But not he the man to allow the wild havoc within the soul to betray itself in the outward men; not he, in common with the vulgar herd, the man to utter one word of wail! With smiling lips and serene brow he cheers his companion, and summons them, one by one, to swear allegiance on the cross in his hand to Muscoso de Alvarado, whom he designates as his successor. "Union and perseverance, my friends," he says; 'so long as the breath of life animates your bodies, do not falter in the enterprise you have undertaken. Spain expects a richer harvest of glory and more ample domains from her children." These were his last words, and then he dies. Blest be the soul of the noble knight and of the true Christian! Rest his mortal remains in peace within that oaken trunk scooped by his companions, and by them sunk many fathoms deep in the bed of the Mississippi!

The Spaniards at first had tried to conceal the death of Soto from the Indians, because they felt that there was protection in the belief of his existance. What mockery it was to their grief to stimulate joy on the very tomb of their beloved chief, whom they had buried in their camp before seeking for him a safer *place of repose*? But when, the slaves of hard necessity, they were, with heavy hearts but smiling faces, coursing in tournament over the burial ground, and profaining the consecrated spot, the more effectually to mislead the conjectures of the Indians, they saw that their subterfuge was vain, and that the red men, with significant glances, were pointing to each other the precise spot where the great white warrior slept. How dolorously does Garcillasso describe the exhumation and the plunging of the body into the turbid stream of the Great Father of Rivers!

Then comes on Odyssey of woes. The attempt of the Spaniards to go by land to Mexico: their wandering as far as the Rio Grande and the mountainous region which lies between Mexico and Texas, and which was destined, in after years, to be so famous in American history: their return to the mouth of Red River; their building of vessels capable of navigating the sea, the tender compassion and affectionate assistance of the good Cazique Anilco; the league of the other Indian princes, far and wide, under the auspices of the great King, Quigualtanqui; the Agamemnon of the confederacy, the discovery of the plot; the retreat of all the Indian chief save the indomitable Quigualtanqui; the fleet of one thousand canoes, mounted by twenty thousand men, with which he pursued the weary and despairing Spaniards for seventeen long days, assailing them with incessant fury; the giving up of the chase only when the sea was nearly in sight; the fierce parting words of the Indians to the Spaniards: "Tell your countrymen that you have been pursued by Quigualtanqui alone; if he had been better assisted by his peers, none of you would have survived to tell the tale;" the solemn rites with which in their thousand canoes riveted on the water, they, on the day they ceased their pursuit, adored the risinig sun and saluted him with their thanksgiving for the expulsion of the invaders, the hair-bredth escape of the three hundred Spaniards who alone, out of the bright host of their former companions had succeeded in fleeing from the hostile shore of Louisiana; their toils during a navigation of ninety days to the port of Panuco, where they at last arrived in a state of utter destitution, are all thrilling incidents connected with the history of Louisiana, and replete with the very essence of poetry.

When Alvarado the Ulysses of that expedition related his adventures in the Halls of Montezuma, Don Francisco de Mendoza, the son of the viceroy, broke out with passionate admiration of the conduct of Quigualtanqui: "A noble barbarian," exclaimed he, "an honest man and a true patriot." This remark worthy of the high lineage and of the ancestral fame of him who spoke it, is a just tribute to the Louisianian chief and is an apt epigloue to the recital of those romantic achievements; the nature of which is such that the poet's pen would be more at ease with it than that of the historian.

One hundred and thirty years had passed away since the apparition of Soto on the soil of Louisiana, without any further attempt of the white race to penetrate into that fair region, when on the 7th of July, 1673, a small band of Europeans and Canadians reached the Mississippi, which they had come to seek from the far distant city of Quebec. That band had two leaders, Father Marquette, a monk, and Joliet, a merchant, the prototypes of two great sources of power, religion and commerce, which, in the course of time, were destined to exercise such influence on the civilization of the Western Territory, traversed by the mighty river which they had discovered. They could not be ordinary men, those adventurers who in those days undertook to expose themselves to the fatigues and perils of a journey through unknown solitudes, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. That humble monkish gown of Father Marquette concealed a hero's heart; and in the merchant's breast their dwelt a soul that would have disgraced no belted knight.

Whether it was owing to the peaceful garb in which they had presented themselvs, or to some other cause, the Indians had hardly showed any of that hostility which they had exhibited towards the armed invasion of Spain. Joliet and Father Marquette floated down the river without much impediment as far as the Arkansas. There, having received sufficient evidence that the Mississippi discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico, they retraced their way back and returned to Canada. But in that frail bark drifting down the current of the Mississippi, and in which sat the hard plodding merchant, with the deep wrinkles of *thought and forecast on his brow, planning* schemes of trade with unknown nations, and surveying with curious eye that boundless territory which seemed, as he went along, to stretch in commensuate proportion with the infiniteness of space; in that frail bark, I say, where mused over his breviary that gray headed monk, leaning on that long staff, surmounted with the silver cross of Christ, and computing the souls that he had saved and still hoped to save from idolatry, is there not as much poetry as in the famed vessel of Argos, sailing in quest of the golden fleece? Were not their hearts as brave as those of the Greek adventures? were not their dangers as great? and was not the object which they had in view much superior?

The grandeur of their enterprise was, even at that time fully appreciated. On their return to Quebec, and on their giving information that they had discovered that mighty river of which the Europeans had but a vague knowledge conveyed to them by the Indians, and which, from the accounts given of its width and length, was considered to be one of the greatest wonders of the world, universal admiration was expressed, the bells of the cathedral tolled merrily for a whole day, and the bishop, followed by his clergy and the whole population, sung a solemn Te Deum at the foot of the altar. Thus, on the first acquaintance of our European fathers with the great valley of the Mississippi, of which our present State of Louisiana is the heart, there was an instinct that told them it was *there* that the seeds of empire and greatness were sown. Were they right in these divinations which pushed them onward to that favored spot through so many obstacles? Greatness and empire were *there*, and therefore all the *future elements of poetry*.

Joliet and Marquette were dead and nothing yet had been done to take possession of the newly discovered regions of the West; but the impetus was given; the march of civilization once begun could not retrograde; that mighty traveler, with legion for his guide, was pushed onward by the hand of God; and the same spirit which had driven the crusaders to Asia, now turned the attention of Europe to the continent of America. The spell which had concealed the Mississippi amidst hitherto impenetrable forests, and, as it were, an ocean of trees, was broken, and the Indians who claimed its banks as their hereditary domain, were now fated to witness the rapid succession of *irresistable intruders*.

Seven years since the expedition of Marquette and Joliet had rolled by Robert Cavalier de la Salle, in the month of January, 1682 feasted his eyes with the far-famed Mississippi. For his companions he had forty soldiers, three monks, and the Chevalier de Touti. He received the education of a Jesuit, and had been destined to the cloister and to become a tutor of children in a seminary of that celebrated order of which he was to become a member. But he had that will, and those passions, and that intellect which cannot be forced into a contracted channel of action. Born poor and a plebian, he wished to be both noble and rich; obscure, he longed to be famous. Why not? Man shapes his own destinies when the fortitude of the soul corresponds with the vigorous organization of the mind. When the heart dares prompt the execution of what genius conceives, nothing but to choose the field of success. That choice was soon made by La Salle. America was then exercising magnetic attraction upon all bold spirits, and did not fail to have the same influence on his own. Obeying the impulse of his ambition, he crossed the Atlantic without hesitation, and landed in Canada in 1673.

When on the continent of America, that fond object of his dreams, La Salle felt that he was in a congenial atmosphere with his temperament. His mind seemed to expand, his conceptions to become more vivid, his natural eloquence to be gifted with more persuasion, and he was acknowledged by all who saw and heard him to be a superior being. Brought into contrast with Count Frontenac, who was the Governor of Canada, he communicated to him his views and projects for the aggrandizement of France, and suggested to him the gigantic plan of connecting the St. Lawrence with the Mississippi by an uninterrupted chain of forts. "From the information which I have been able to collect," said he to the Count, "I think I may be able to affirm that the Mississippi draws its source somewhere in the vicinity of the Celestial Empire, and that France will be not only the mistress of all the territory between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, but will command the trade of China, flowing down the new and mighty channel which I shall open to the Gulf of Mexico."—Count Frontenac was seduced by the magnificence of the prospect sketched by the enthusiast, but not daring to incur the expenses which such an undertaking would have required, referred him to the Court of France.

To France, then, the adventurer returns with increased confidence; for he had secured one thing, he had gained one point—introduction to the noble and to the wealthy under the auspices of Count Frontenac. The spirit of Columbus was in him, and, nothing abashed, he would have forced his way to the foot of the throne and appealed to Majesty itself, with assurance which genius imparts. But sufficient was it for him to gain the good graces of the royal blood of France, the Prince de Conti. He fired the prince's mind with his own contagious enthusiasm, and through him obtained from the King not only an immense concession of land, but was clothed with all the powers and privileges which he required for trading with the Indians and for carrying on his meditated *plans of discovery*. Nay more, he was ennobled by letters patent, and thus one of the most ardent wishes of his heart was gratified. At last he was no longer a plebian; and, with Macbeth he could exclaim, "Now, thane of Cawdor, the greatest is behind."

La Salle recrossed the Atlantic with one *worthy of being his fidus Achates*, and capable of understanding the workings of his mind and of his heart. That man was the Chevalier De Tonti, who, as an officer, had served with distinction in many a war, and who afterwards became famous among the Indians for the iron hand with which he had artificially supplied the one which he had lost.

On the 15th of September, 1678, proud and erect with the consciousness of success, La Salle stood again in the walls of Quebec, and stimulated by the cheers of the whole population, he immediately entered into the execution of his projects. Four years after, in the year 1682, he was at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the name, (as appears by a notarial act still extant) of the most puissant, most high, most invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, King of France, took possession of all the country which he had discovered. How his heart must have swelled with exultation when he stood at the mouth of the great river, on which all his hopes had centered; when he unfurled the white banner, and erected the stately column, to which he appended the royal escutchen of France, amidst the shouts of his companions, and the *discharge of fire arms*. With what devotion he must have joined the solemn *Te Deum* sung on the memorable occasion!

To relate all the heart-thrilling adventures which occurred to La Salle during the four years which elapsed between the opening and conclusion of that expedition, would be to go beyond the limits which are allotted to me.—Suffice it to say, that at this day to overcome the hundredth part of the difficulties which he had to encounter, would immortalize a man. Ah! if it be true that man is never greater than when engaged in a generous and unyielding struggle against dangers and adversity, then it be admitted that during these four years of trials, La Salle was pre-eminently great. *Was he not worthy of admiration*, when to the camp of the Iroquois, who at first had received him like friends, but had been converted into foes, he dared to go alone to meet the charges brought against him by the subtle Mansolio, whose words were so persuasive and whose wisdom appeared so wonderful, that it was attributed to his holding intercourse with spirits of another world. How interesting the spectacle! How vividly it pictures itself, to my mind! How it would grace the pages of a Fennimore Cooper, or of one having the magic pen of a Walter Scott.—Methinks I see that Arcopagus of stern old Indian warriors listening with knit brows and compressed lips to the passionate accusation so skillfully urged against La Salle, and in the prediction that amity to the white race, was the sure forerunner of destruction to all the Indian tribes. La Salle rose in his turn: how eloquent, how pathetic he was when appealing to the better feelings of the Indians, and how deserving of the verdict rendered in his favor!

But the enmity, the ambushes of Indians were not to him the only sources of danger. These he could have stood unmoved! But what must have been his feelings when he became conscious of the poison which had been administered to him by some one of his companions, who thought that by destroying him, they would spare to themselves the anticipated horrors of an expedition which they no longer had the courage to prosecute! What his despair was, is attested by the name of *"Creve Cœur"* which he gave to a fort he built a short time after. The Fort of the "Broken Heart!" But let us turn from his miseries to the more graceful spectacle of his ovation.

In 1681 he returned to France, and found himself famous. He, the poor boy, the ignoble by birth, for whom paternal tenderness had dreamed nothing higher than the honor of being a teacher in a seminary of Jesuits, was presented to Louis XIV, amidst all the splendors of his Court! That Jupiter among the kings of the earth had a smile to bestow upon the humble subject who came to deposite at the foot of the throne, the title deeds of such broad domains. But that smile of royalty was destined to be the last smile of fortune. The favors which he then obtained, bred nothing but reverses. Everything, however, wore a bright aspect, and the star of his destiny appeared to be culminating in the heavens.

Thus a fleet of four vessels was put at his disposal, with all the materials necessary to establish a colony, and once more he left the shores of his native country, but this time invested with high command; and hoping, perhaps to be the founder of an empire. That, indeed, was something worth having struggled for! But, alas! he had struggled in vain, the meshes of adverse fate were drawing close around him. Here is not the place to relate his misunderstandings, degenerating into bitter quarrels with the proud Beaujeu, who had the subordinate command of the fleet, and who thought himself dishonored; he, the old captain of thirty years standing; he, the nobleman, by being placed under the control of the unprofessional, of the plebian, of him whom he called a pedagogue, fit only to rule over children. The result of that conflict was, that La Salle found himself abandoned on the shore of the Bay of St. Bernard in 1685, and was reduced to shift for himself with very limited resources. Here follows another period of three years of great sufferings, and of bold and incessant wanderings through the present state of Texas until a long series of adventures, he was basely murdered by his French companions, and revenged by his body servant, an Englishman by birth. He died somewhere about the spot where now stands the city of Washington (in Texas) which owes its foundation to *some of that race to which* belonged his avenger, and the star spangled banner now proudly waves where the first pioneer of civilization consecrated with his blood the future land of liberty.

The rapid sketch which I have given, shows that so much of La Salle's life as belongs to history, occupies a space of fifteen years, and it is so *full of incidents that it affords mate*rial enough for the production of a voluminous and interesting book. But I think that I may safely close my observations with the remark, that he who will write the life of that extraordinary man, however austere his turn of mind may be, will hardly be able to prevent the golden hues of poetry from overspreading the pages which he may pen, where history is so much like romance, that in many respects, it is likely to be classed as such by posterity.

A GOOD HIT.—A noted caricaturist hits off the attempt of the whigs to pile their party duds on "Rough and Ready," as follows:—The old General is prepared to lead his, columns to the attack of a Mexican force, and the whigs have tied their "gocart" filled with Corwin's speeches to his coat-tail, and are preparing to jump in themselves; hugely satisfied, thus far, with their trick. As he starts, his coat-tail brings him up with a jerk, which nearly throws him off his legs, and he discovers in great rage, the cause. Turning upon them with his sword he cuts the rope, and knocks them right and left, crying out, "You rascals! you are worse than the Mexicans!" the Boston Atlas, New York Express, and Albany Evening Journal, are running away as fast as their legs can carry them, and yelling out to their comrades, "Let the old fool go! he won't work in *our* harness!" It is a decided hit, and will make the lithographer's fortune.—*New Haven Register.*

"THE WIMMEN."—Some editor who deserves to be whipt for his impudence, is out in an article showing how the women "come the grand syphax" over the men—or, in other words, what advantages they enjoy that are denied to the male bipeds. He says—the sauce-box—that "a woman may say what she likes to you without the risk of getting knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can dress herself in neat and tidy shoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over to her. She can take a walk on a pleasant day, without the fear of being asked to treat at every coffee-house she passes. She can paint her face, if too pale, or flour it, if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed again if her husband is 'kilt.' She can wear corsets, if too thick, and other *fixins, if too thin.*"

INFANTRY.—The term Infantry is said to take its origin from one of the infants of Spain, who finding that the army commanded by the king, her father, had been defeated by the Moors, assembled a body of foot soldiers, and with them engaged and totally defeated the enemy. In memory of this event, and to honor the foot soldiers, who were not before held in much consideration, they received the name of Infantry.

In Mexico, small pieces of soap are circulated as money—*answering the purpose of* small coin.—*Exchange paper.*

Such was the case until Tom Corwin's speech appeared. The inhabitants now circulate *that*—it being genial *soap* and decidedly *small* coin.—*Huron Observer.*

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

New York, Aug. 18—7¼P. M.

The Cambria reached the dock at Boston quarter to five o'clock this afternoon.

Liverpool Aug. 4th.—Flour 27sa27s 6d per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore warranted sweet—26s to 26s 6d. Sour 21s to 23s. Richmond and Alexandria, 25s to 26s. New Orleans and Ohio 23s to 25s.

United States wheat, white and mixed, 8s to 8s 2d per 70 lbs. Red. 7s 6d to 8s 9d.

Oats pr 45 lbs., 3a3s 6d, Barley per 60 lbs. 4a5 Rye pr 480 lbs., 30a34s., Peas per 504 lbs. 30a40s, Indian Corn sound, 26s to 30s pr quarter:—mount and heated, 20 to 21s. Indian Corn Meal at 14s pr bbl. Some parcels of Indian Corn which had been slightly heated but restored, were yesterday sold by auction at 25s pr qr., and some western canal flour at 21s 6d to 23s 6d per bbl., but the transactions were generally unimportant.

The above is the result of yesterdays market, and shows a serious decline in the value of breadstuffs. A panic has decidedly taken place, accelerated by the gradual downward tendency of the late London markets, the highly favorable state of the home crops, and the stiffness of the money market.

In the London Corn Market on Monday, the reduction on wheat of 8 to 10s per qr took place. We have no quotations to give of yesterday's transactions.

Beef—prime mess per tierce of 304 lbs new 88s@93s. Ordinary 84 to 87s. Mess per bbl of 200 lbs 59a58s. Ordinary, 40 to 50s. Pork, prime mess, 70 to 75s, old 70a70s, mess 65 to 8s. Prime, 54 to 60s.

Bacon, dried and smoked, old, 40 to 45s: long middles free from bone, 52 to 65s; in rib 50 to 62s; short 54 to 65s; shoulders 30 to 38s; hams smoked or dried, in canvass, per 100 lbs 40a50s; casks, in salt, 47 to 52s.

Cheese, prime, 50 to 57s per cwt; middling 45 to 48s; ordinary 40a41s.

Lard, fine leaf in kegs, 50 to 52s per cwt. Bbls, 47a50s ordinary, to middling 42 to 45s.

A painful sensation has taken place in the money market since the departure of the last steamer, and which in a greater or less degree has affected every branch of trade and manufactures. For some days the funds have been in a very unsettled state, and though speculations have not been to the extent which it was apprehended it would, the financial condition of the country may be said to be in a state of the most painful uneasiness. The Manchester business has for the last few days been of a limited character, and if the monetary embarrassment continues, increased distress will be the inevitable consequence. The Bank of England announce an increased scale of discounts which caused an immediate fall of half per cent.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they show a complete triumph for the free trade principles. Lord John Russell, who will form a new Cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London.

The prospects of the harvest still continue unexceptionably encouraging and every where promises a most abundant yield. It has already been begun in some of the southern counties.

The crops of wheat, oats, and barley are invariably healthy. The potato, notwithstanding all that has been said about the reappearance of the disease of last year, is affected but to a very limited extent.

Reports from Ireland are generally glowing, famine and disease are rapidly banishing, but by a strange anomaly, outrage continues rife.

The accessions of the prelacy, priesthood and gentry of the country to the Old Ireland Party, are large, and the wealthy inhabitants steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of the repealers will be returned to the imperial Parliament at this election.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell were embarked at Berkenhead for Dublin on Sunday, where they arrived the following day.

Several heavy failures have occurred in the corn trade, and many others of a serious character are apprehended.

A formidable conspiracy of the most despicable character has occurred at Rome.—The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundred in number, was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals, with exalted civil and military offices, have been discovered to have been abettors.

Popular feeling has become more tranquil in France. The King was well received by the people on the celebration of the glorious three days. The Chamber of Deputies is about to be dissolved.

Several sanguinary battles have been fought between the Russians and Circassians, the former being defeated with considerable loss.

Switzerland is threatened with a revolution.

OPINION IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.—A letter dated at the city of Mexico, on the 20th of July, was received a few days ago by a respectable firm in this city. The writer, who seems to be a shrewd observer of events, says he only expresses the opinion of all intelligent men in Mexico, in avowing his surprise that Gen. Scott had not yet then advanced upon the Capital. Two good results, this writer avers, would spring from Scott's advance, and as all indications went clearly to show, his easy possession of the city; first, that a large and valuable amount of goods was only waiting for that event, to enter at Vera Cruz, in the hope and belief that it would facilitate the passage from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and promote an active trade with the States in that miscalled republic. These goods, valuable as they are, would pay a very large amount of duties under Mr. WALKER's late Tariff regulations, and would, in this important respect, greatly facilitate our operations. Another result would be that all drafts upon the American government could be freely and willingly negotiated on the most favorable terms, by capitalists in the city, who, with undoubted means, are alike reluctant to embark it in the Mexican funds, and afraid to send it out of the country, most of it being specie. We give these opinions for what they are worth.—They indicate, at least, a state of feeling highly favorable to peace, and are important as showing the direction of public sentiment among the mercantile and moneyed classes. *Pennsylvanian.*

DEATH OF THE WHOLESALE MURDERER.—WILLIAM FREEMAN, the murderer of the VAN NEST family near Auburn, died in jail at that place on Saturday morning last, as we learn from the Advertiser. He has been in a most miserable condition for some weeks past, and all who have seen him within that time have become satisfied that whatever he may have been when he committed the horrid act for which he has been so long imprisoned, he had become a perfect idiot. A telegraphic despatch was sent to Dr. BRIGHAM, of Utica, advising him of the fact, and on Saturday evening he visited Auburn, and held a post mortem examination upon the body, the result of which will probably be given hereafter.—*Buffalo Republic.*

THAT'S THE WAY TO TALK.—The New York True Sun, speaking of the tirades in the English press against America, and the idle rant in our own press in relation to them, says: "For our own part, we do not object to English abuse, and expect to hear a great deal more of it. The more John Bull feels his sinking condition, the more his wrath will boil over in words. His smiles and his frowns are alike valueless. He never was friends, but with tyrants and robbers, and his enmity has ceased to be formidable. We will forgive his ill temper, and continue to feed his people when they are in want; but as to disturbing the peace between the two countries, his hostile attitude would be like a revolt in an alms-house, and the remedy is to 'stop his supplies.'"

From Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1847.

Dr Hawkins, of Baltimore, died at Tampico on the 7th August, of yellow fever.

The Orleans brings mails from Vera Cruz and Tampico, and a large number of passengers, among whom are several officers of the army and navy; 123 discharged volunteers, and six soldiers and forty-five teamsters.

The mail bag was stolen just before the steamer arrived at New Orleans, and rifled of part of its contents, including three treasury notes of fifteen hundred dollars each. A portion of the mail was subsequently received.

A detatchment of Capt. Besancon's company, while scouting, was fired upon by guerillas, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz, but no harm done.

A train, escorted by one thousand men, left Ver Cruz on the evening of the 5th, under Major Tally, Wilson being sick. Some accounts set down the number at from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A number of loaded pack mules arrived at Vere Cruz from the interior, without molestation, and it is believed that Jarauta, in order to raise the wind, has adopted the plan of granting permits.

A mail arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d, from Jalapa. The bulletin paper printed at Jalapa gives some further particulars of Pierce's march through that town. By that it appears that the train passed by without halting; but Pierce, with three hundred dragoons, entered the city, and addressed a note to the authorities of the place, demanding provisions, and intimating his determination to send them all as prisoners to Perote if his requirements were not complied with. The authorities were extremely indignant at the demand, but furnished the provisions.

The same paper says that great discord exists between the volunteers and regular soldiers of the American army: and, also, that it appears, from intercepted letters, that Pillow and other American Generals did not deem it advisable to attack the capital; and also that the American deserters represent desertions from our camp as numerous, that Scott's army would be destroyed, if sufficient inducements to desert were held out; and says assassinations at Jalapa were frequent both of American and Mexicans. The Picayune express rider before announced killed, it now appears was captured, tried and shot.

Further Mexican papers contain a series of decrees of Santa Anna, promulgated through Lombardino, refering to organization of troops, forced loans, ect., ect. One commands strict compliance with the order directing all Americans to leave the capital, and remain at San Juan Del Rio—the order includes naturalized citizens as well as Americans by birth, and who, under any pretext, had obtained leave to remain. There were various other decrees, showing how absolute Santa Anna's authority was.

The New Orleans touched at Tampico on the 10th. The Sentinel says they have not been attacked, nor is yellow fever raging, but that it was reasonably healthy.

Letters from Taylor's camp to the 25th of July say nothing of his intended movements towards San Luis Potosi.

The steamship Fanny was to leave Vera Cruz for New Orleans on the 10th.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis papers of the 11th inst. have later intelligence from Santa Fe, received by a party of traders who left Santa Fe on the 5th July.

At Bajos, 75 miles this side of Santa Fe, intelligence was received on the 5th inst., that Lieut. Brown, attached to Capt. Horine's company of volunteers, with several of his men, had been killed at a small place about 15 miles from Bajos. Amongst the killed were J. McClenahan and C. Quisenburg; and one report says that the whole number of killed was 14.

On receiving this intelligence, Maj. Edmonson, with a party of his men, pursued the Mexicans, overtook them, fought with and killed five or six of them, and captured between thirty and forty, whom he threatened to hang. By this energetic conduct he induced a confession from some of them that there was another conspiracy on foot to bring about a massacre and revolution at Taos and Bagos.

A letter was found upon one of the prisoners, purporting, though not signed, to come from the ring-leader of the former conspiracy, in which he desired to be informed of the precise time when Fisher's company of artillery would leave Santa Fe, as that was necessary to the maturity of his plans. He declared in this letter his determination never to rest while there was an American alive in New Mexico. Of the disposition of the prisoners we have no further information.

Mr. McCarty met the first train of Government wagons about one hundred miles from Santa Fe. Lieut. Love, who has charge of the Government money, amounting to more than $300,000, was met at the upper Semirone Springs, and Colonel Easton's battalion of infantry on the Arkansas. A few days previous to his meeting Col. Easton's command, while some of his men were employed in getting wood on the opposite side of the river, they were completely surprised by a party of the Camanche Indians, by whom eight of the number were killed and three wounded.

One of the wounded was scalped alive, and was found in this situation by those who were sent to relieve them. He stated that he was scalped by a white man—that he begged for his life, telling him that he had a family dependent upon him for support; but that the only reply received from his antagonist was, that he did not care a d—n. We regret our not being able to state the names of the persons killed and wounded, or the company to which they belonged. It may be two or three days before we have this information.

Lieut. Simpson, of Major Clark's Artillery Battalion, was left at Council Grove, on his way home.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—On Monday, 26th ult., the steamer Yazoo left New Orleans, bound up the Mississippi, and when she had proceeded about six miles, she struck a snag, which carried away her wheel-house. Lieut. Niles, commanding one of the companies of the 2d Illinois regiment, just returned from Mexico, and who were so conspicuous for their gallantry at Buena Vista, was a passenger on the boat, and having gone below at the time, was carried away in the wreck of the wheel-house and drowned. His body was not found when the boat left the shore, after temporarily repairing the damage done to her. This was not a death meet for so brave a soldier!

The Washington Union, speaking of the strides which have been made, and are still being made towards subduing our infatuated Mexican enemy, and "conquering a peace," says:

"Troops (and a peculiar species) are about to assail and overwhelm the guerillas, and restore the line of our communication between the capital and the coast. Should the Mexicans now decline the olive branch, we must strike the harder, and make them feel more sensibly the pressure of the war. We will then see men of some moral courage arise to brave all the consequences of public opinion—in fact, to give it a new direction, and to smooth the way to pacification."

A Jury, in one of the Southern counties of Ohio, who had been sitting on a trial for stealing a Jug of whiskey, rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant *not guilty*, and recommend him to mercy. The Sheriff to treat the jury—the attorneys to pay cost, and the Judge to *fill the jug* which the defendant drank out of, and which the jury have emptied during the trial."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—On Monday, 26th ult., the steamer Yazoo left New Orleans, bound up the Mississippi, and when she had proceeded about six miles, she struck a snag, which carried away her wheel-house. Lieut. Niles, commanding one of the companies of the 2d Illinois regiment, just returned from Mexico, and who were so conspicuous for their gallantry at Buena Vista, was a passenger on the boat, and having gone below at the time, was carried away in the wreck of the wheel-house and drowned. His body was not found when the boat left the shore, after temporarily repairing the damage done to her. This was not a death meet for so brave a soldier!

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, August 28, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

The Commercial more than intimates, both this and last, week that the Observer is the organ of the Order of Odd Fellows. Such is not the fact. We are the organ of no sect or society, unless the Democratic party may be so termed.

☞The storekeepers down east are adopting the baby jumper as necessary appendages to their stores, for the accommodation of those ladies who go shopping with their babies. T. W. Moore, at No. 1, Perry Block, has the article on hand.

☞The Gazette has squeezed out one item of $9,832 89 towards to $75,000 it said Power's election had saved the State. Come, gentlemen, we want the balance in figures—not fine turned sentences, as we said before—and in the mean time, we will take measures to ascertain the truth of the item given. So, chalk it up—it will take several weeks yet to make out the balance, at that rate.

☞The Democrats of Potter county have put in nomination the following ticket for County offices: Assembly, Hon. Timothy Ives; Sheriff, Miles White, Esq.; Coroner, Dr. Amos French; Commissioner, G. H. Olmstead; Auditor, Horace Leet. They will be elected, of course.

☞Neither the Commercial nor Gazette had a word to say about Gen. Taylor's *last* letter, in which he says he has yet to make up his mind about a National Bank and Protective tariff. May be they had not seen it—and then again may be—which is a great deal more probable—they wished to see what their leaders said of it.

☞The McKean County Democratic convention met at Smethport on the 16th and nominated the following gentlemen for County offices: Assembly, O. R. Bennett; Coroner, B. C. Corwin; Commissioner, Elias J. Cook; Treasurer, Ezra Bard; Auditors, E. F. Carrier and John F. Melvin.

☞The Gazette pays us two very high compliments, for which we are duly grateful. First, in attributing our article last week on Gen. Taylor's march to the Rio Grande, to the pen of Judge Thompson. And secondly, in acknowledging its inability to answer it, and resorting to the columns of the National Intelligencer for a rejoinder, which, we may as well here remark, is just no rejoinder at all. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that Judge Thompson never saw the article in question, until it appeared in print. He personally cares too little for the misrepresentations of the Gazette to refute them himself.

☞Our friends in Clarion appear to be wide awake, and determined to give the whigs "jesse" at the coming election. They have put in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, John Keatly; Commissioner, Stephen D. Barns; Treasurer, Wm. T. Alexander; Auditor, Peter B. Simpson. We are glad to see our cotemporary of the Democrat among the fortunate. He'll undoubtedly be elected, and make an excellent Treasurer.

☞The Gazette crows lustily over the result in Tennessee. When it is taken into consideration that the State has been always whig, there does'nt appear much left to crow about.

☞The Democrats of Jefferson have nominated the following County ticket: Assembly, John Keatly and John W. Jenks, subject to the concurrence of Venango and Clarion counties; Treasurer, John Hastings; Commissioner, James M. Wilson; Auditor, Samuel Milliron; Coroner, Jacob Schaffer.

"Will Shunk be Reelected?"

We are daily asked this question by our Democratic friends from the country, and we have invariably answered in the affirmative. Once for all, however, we now say, so far as our information goes, there is not the least doubt but that he will sweep the State by ten thousand! All our exchanges speak in confident and cheering tones of such a result, while all our information of a private character, goes to confirm it. The Democracy are every where united and awake to the importance of the issue involved, and when such is the case, can any one even suspect the Keystone of reerrancy to her long established and well tried political faith. The principal hope of the whigs rested on divisions in our ranks when they nominated Gen. Irvin, and now that that forlorn prop is knocked from under them, they see defeat, inevitable and overwhelming, staring them in the face. At first the Tariff of '42 was to be the grand issue upon which the battle was to be fought—"ruin" and "panic" were to be the weapons used to annihilate forever the political ascendency of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania—while "British Free Trade," and "protection to home industry," were to be the claptrap cries of deception to mislead the honest and unsuspecting into the support of their men and schemes. These, however, have all failed them. "Ruin" would not come at their bidding, while "panic" could not be raised without it. The manufacturers and the people generally are all prosperous, and consequently desire no change; hence "protection" and "free trade" have lost their power, and are fast becoming, as Webster said of a United States Bank, "obsolete ideas." If the democracy, then, are true to themselves and their party on the second Tuesday of October, which we have no doubt they will be, SHUNK will undoubtedly be triumphantly re-elected by at least ten thousand!

"A Poor Tool."

The Boston Atlas, whig, in speaking of the Rev. Mr. McCalla, the last public Whig witness against the President, whose productions have been hawked about by the Chronicle, Gazette and Commercial, says:

"He was an applicant himself for an appointment as a chaplain, which the President refused to give him, and therein acted rightly. He is unquestionably a poor tool, and the sooner he forsakes the profession the better"

OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

Tell a whig in conversation that his party is opposed to the war, and ten to one he readily admits it. Make the same charge through the columns of a paper, and the same individual will talk largely, if not learnedly, about the "falsehood and profligacy" of the democratic press, and wonder an editor can have such a disregard of truth as to say so. In this he will be sustained by his party press, which, although weekly teeming with articles denunciatory of the Administration, and condemning every movement made for the successful prosecution of hostilities, hypocritically professes friendship towards the brave officers and men who peril their lives, and sacrifice their comfort, in defence of their country's honor and rights. While they never let an opportunity escape to claim Taylor, Worth, Wool, and indeed every officer in the army whose political opinions are not well known, and who has at all distinguished himself, as true and loyal whigs—"Henry Clay whigs"—they also do not scruple to rejoice, "with exceeding great joy," at the election of members of Congress opposed to the further prosecution of the war. Not long since two members were elected from New Hampshire—Messrs. Wilson and Tuck—by their union with the abolitionists, who are known, if not pledged, to oppose every measure calculated to bring Mexico to terms. Forthwith congratulations and rejoicing were the order of the day—every federal paper on our exchange teemed with exultation at the thought of the embarrassment they would cause the administration if they should have a majority in the next Congress. Now, having pretty certainly ascertained that they will have a majority, their exultation at the prospect of stopping the supplies for the army knows no bounds. And yet, they are not opposed to the war! No! although thirty-four of their number in the last Congress, representing all sections of the Union, voted against the bill for raising an additional number of volunteers—although the federal State legislatures, from Massachusetts and Vermont to North Carolina, passed resolutions denouncing it as "unjust, and unnecessary"—although their press has weekly and daily teemed with articles stigmatizing it as a "God abhored war," "Polk's war for the extension of slavery," and the like, and has never ventured or dared to express a word of disapprobation of the course of the thirty-four members of Congress who voted against the army bill, or those legislatures which forsook the legitimate business of their several states, to denounce the administration and the war—yet they, the federal whig party, are not opposed to the war! Was ever effrontery or brazen faced impudence more bold!

Haskell, on the stump in Tennessee, denounces our soldiers as "blood hounds," and proclaims his course in Congress, if elected, (which thank fortune, he is not) will be to call them off, "acknowledge the error of our way, take a retrograde march, under the tune of Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, until we reach the east bank of the Rio Grande"—Corwin in the Senate, tells the Mexicans to welcome our volunteers "with bloody hands and hospitable graves," and is petted and caressed by the whole federal clan from Maine to Georgia—and yet, they are not opposed to the war! From the time Congress declared a state of war existed by the acts of Mexico, they have not ceased to throw every obstacle in the way of its prosecution! The Executive has been assailed, and every known Democrat engaged in the service of his country, abused, vilified and traduced—the volunteers have been stigmatized as men of "loose morals," enlisted under the spell of "whistling, drumming and drinking," and frightful and exaggerated tales of the mortality among them circulated to prevent others from volunteering—and yet they are not opposed to the war! Their course has been such as to induce the Mexicans to believe that "one entire party" in this country is opposed to it—that a "pronunciamento" would soon be made by this "one entire party" and the "wicked and imbecile James K. Polk hurled from power."—They have thus given "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and yet they tell us they are not now, nor never have been, opposed to the war! but only to the "awkward and villainous authors of it."

They forget when they make assertions like this that Congress has declared that Mexico is the "awkward and villainous authors of it," and that Generals Taylor and Scott have both endorsed, over their own signatures, what Congress thus affirmed. There is, however, once in a great while, a press that stumbles into the truth and exposes this cloven-foot of the party, which they so industriously endeavor to hide, in such a manner that all can see it. Whether this is done in accordance with the old adage, that "children and fools always tell the truth," or not, we leave for others to say—but certain it is, the Erie Chronicle, of last week, "let the cat out of the bag." In exulting over the result of the recent elections at the South and West, that paper says the success of the whigs "cannot but be regarded as conclusive proof that the people have no confidence in the national administration, or *that its principal measure, the war with Mexico*, has not the *approbation of the mass of our citizens.* In the northern and middle States *this fact has all along been apparent.*" And yet this is an accredited organ of that party which would fain make the people believe that they are not opposed to the war! It cannot be said of them, as it was of one of old, that "much *learning* hath made thee mad," for after forty years of almost uninterrupted defeat, they have not yet learned that, even in politics, "honesty is the best policy."

Godey's Lady's Book.

Our friend Godey's highly popular magazine, for September, has been received.—The illustrations are, "Purity" a magnificent Mezzotint by Warner, "View of the Bay of New York" a beautiful line engraving by A. Jones, Model cottages, three engravings, Ladies work department, three engravings, and the fine arts, in all nine engravings. The contributions are rich and various, by the principal literary characters of our country. Godey always get out a good magazine, and this number is one of his best.

☞The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who a few years since had a shot at Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, has it appears been scuffling with a third agent, in the city of New York, in which scuffle, Mr. Webb came off with as much honor as he did from the fight with Capt. Marshall—second best.

What will the Whigs Do?

Now that it is pretty certain that the whigs will have a small majority in the next Congress, this question becomes of importance—what will they do? Will they repeal the Tariff of '46 and substitute the defunct abortion of '42? Dare they do it? Far from it—such a movement would be their political death-knell! And yet, if they do not, they will be false to all their former professions—recreant to their oft repeated promises.

Will they repeal the Independent Treasury? And if they do, what system will they adopt in its stead? A United States Bank is out of the question, and the pet banks, they have long since condemned. If they suffer the present system to remain, what a commentary on the hypocrisy of their opposition will it be! They have declared it unsafe and impracticable—condemned it for every thing that was odious and bad—and now when they have the power, if they do not make an effort to rid the country of such an incubus, as they term it, in what light will the party stand before the country? How will they account for their conduct before the people? These are grave questions, which must be answered! And yet, they will not repeal the Independent Treasury, or even make an effort.

What course will the pursue in regard to the war? Will they "call off the blood-hounds," as Haskell terms our brave volunteers? Will they adopt his course, and make a retrograde movement to the east of the Rio Grande? Will they, as Corwin said, call our army back, and refuse, with him, to vote supplies of men and money, least we "be thought robbers of our neighbor?" If they do take this course, *one hundred years of repentance* will not wipe out the infamy, which will attach to the name of whig. If they take the opposite, they will, by their acts, acknowledge the justice of the war, and show that their opposition and denunciation was prompted, not by principle, but by party spleen. There are many other points upon which, now they are in the majority, they must show their hands, but which time will not allow us to notice.—They can no longer bush-fight, but must now assume responsibility. That responsibility will be their death warrant. Their game is up. The light yet flickers in the socket, but is destined soon to be extinguished. "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad." Half crazed by the defeat of their favorite in 1844, and the consequent downfall of all their high hopes of power and place, together with the repeal of their darling measure, the tariff of '42, they were in complete condition to become totally insane by their partial success in the recent elections. They undertook to oppose the Mexican war, and to thwart the government in its prosecution.—No sane party would have done this. Success came, and they sought to appropriate its captain, its leader, its chieftain, without once asking if he was for or with them. They held out to him the tempting bait of the Presidency, and labored to render the victorious General, in a war which they had denounced, as "Polk's war for the extension of Slavery," subservient to their party designs. But it was all in vain. So soon as the General spoke, he said plainly he was not for or of their party. Every letter which he wrote clinched the nail firmer, and rendered them still more undecided as to their course. The veteran hero now stands upon his own hook, aloof and apart from both whigs and democrats—acknowledges he knows nothing of either banks or tariffs, and plainly tells the whigs that they will make more by lending their energies to support the administration in the successful prosecution of the war, than in hunting through the army for available candidates for the Presidency. Without a leader, and with the responsibility of the measures we have named resting upon their shoulders, we again ask, what will they do?

☞Since the Observer came under our control it has been the invariable custom of the Gazette, through all its change of Editors, whenever hard pressed in an argument, or as now, actually driven to the wall, to make the charge that some one else has had a "finger in the pie"—that we are not the writer of our editorials. By this it appears that the managers of that concern think if they can make out that they have been put *hors de combat* by some other individual than the actual editor of this paper—why, they have escaped unhurt. Such is the present posture of affairs with them. In our last, we pinned them so close to the wall, that they cry lustily that somebody besides us has been throwing hot shot. Now, this is all very complimentary to us—especially when, as now, they ascribe our productions to a man of such acknowledged talent as Judge Thompson. But, really, as friendly as we are to the Judge, we can't afford to let him flourish on our labor—he has already acquired a name, while we have ours yet to gain. We know, gentlemen, that it is gall and wormwood to you, that we, but a few years ago, an obscure printer's devil, should have the effrontery to enter the arena of editorial discussion, and without as much as saying by your leave, sirs, combat your political errors, and expose your hypocrisy, deception and falsehood; but then it is a free country—the boy to-day is the man to-morrow, and may, without incurring any just censure, assume to know some little of politics and politicians, as well as his seniors. They may sometimes give advice—good advice, too—and ours is, never to resort to such frivilous subterfuge, as it only exposes your weakness, and shows you have nothing else to say.

Graham's Magazine.

The September number of this popular monthly magazine is already on our table.—The embellishments are "Victoria, Princes Royal, a beautiful engraving by A. S. Dick," "Jacob's Dream," by the same artist, and, "The First Loss" a superb picture by H. S. Wagner, from a drawing by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The principal contributions for this number are by Godman, J. Fennimore Cooper, Pollok, Jane C. Campbell, and Emma Duvall.

☞Dr. George W. Leach, one of the "upper ten," was arrested in New York, last week, charged with cruelly beating his wife and his daughter; the latter is represented to be a beautiful young girl, scarcely fifteen years of age.

☞The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland is Mr. Thomas, the Federal Mr. Goldsborough. The former invited the latter to travel the State with him, and address the people, but the latter declined.—Federal principles will not stand a fair discussion.

The Fredonia Censor's Consistency.

When an individual becomes angry in a controversy, and resorts to low personal abuse, or pettish and ungentlemanly flings at his opponent which are in no way pertinent to the question at issue, it may be safely set down that he is in a right place, and does not possess the manliness or moral honesty to acknowledge it. Such is the present position of the Editor of the Fredonia Censor. We have charged the Censor with being one of the most ultra anti-war papers in western New York. Is this not true? We have charged it with favoring the attempt to bring Gen. Taylor forward as the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency. Is this not true? We have compared these two positions of that paper and pointed out their inconsistency. As a evidence of the first charge—not to prove it, for it is self-evident—we said it sustained *Abner Lewis*, member of Congress from that district, in his vote against the bill raising an additional volunteer force to prosecute hostilities against Mexico. This the Censor pronounces a falsehood. It is an old and true adage that "actions speak louder than words." Let us see what the Censor's course has been according to this rule. First, it never has condemned that vote. Second, it has supported Mr. Lewis for an important office since he gave that vote; and third, the whole tone of its editorials since and before that vote has been of the Corwin, Greeley and Lewis stamp. Now, if we have misrepresented it, the blame must lay at its own door; for if it has not sustained the vote of Mr. Lewis, we firmly believe we could make good an action against the Editor for *false pretence* before any twelve men in the country.

That Gen. Taylor advised the march of the Army to the Rio Grande, which the whigs said, and the Censor among them, "brought about this unnatural war between two republics," we think we proved conclusively last week; hence we shall not waste our time and room further in discussing it. If the whigs have got themselves into difficulty by charging hostilities upon that movement, it is their own fault, not ours, and they must get out of it the best way they can. One thing, however, is certain—we shall not let them change their grounds, and lay hostilities at the door of the government's claiming rights up to the Rio Grande.

In regard to the pettish fling at us by the Censor, we have only to remark that it comes with extremely ill-grace from such a quarter. By referring to our file, we find that the publisher of the Censor was once the Editor of this paper; hence if we are an "apostate whig" he must be an "*apostate*" Democrat. We, however, think none the less of him because he has seen fit to adopt different political views from those he held then—a wise man sometimes changes, but a *fool*—never. And we rejoice that such is the fact, else we might, at some future time, find the irresponsible, half-crazed scribbler who, for a consideration, the publisher of the Censor hires to do his dirty work, throwing discredit upon our principles by claiming to belong to our party!

The Ruin Predictions of Whigery.

The New New York Evening Post, says that the receipts of the Custom House in that city for the week ending on the 7th inst., was one million of dollars. This is the largest amount that was ever received in the same length of time. And what is important, too, it was all received in specie. What has become of the Whig cry that a reduction of the tariff would decrease the revenue? Where is their ridicule of the suggestion of the Democrats that it would increase the revenue to reduce the duties? What has become of the oft repeated declaration of the bank men that the immense duties of New York could not be collected in specie? The fact is they have signally failed to establish a single fact with reference to the results of abolishing the tariff of 1842 and the establishment of the Independent Treasury. The efforts to convince the agriculturists of the country that no greater market could be obtained for their produce, by asserting that all supplies of grain to the English and continental ports would be obtained from points on the Baltic and Black seas, has been entirely disproved, and the contrary truth has been fully established—that this country can send her products there at as low if not lower prices than any other nation. The prophecied "ruin" of our opponents, was only the wail of a reckless and disappointed party, whose greatest happiness would have been to have seen their prophecies fully realized, if they could but have placed in their hands the reins of power.

☞At the recent election in Kentucky, a vote was taken upon calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The vote in the affirmative carried by a large majority. It will be necessary, according to the existing law, that another vote in favor of the Convention, should be given by the people before it can be called.

In a Fix.

The Albany Atlas says there is no authority to elect a lieutenant governor in New York at the approaching election, and the office is vacant by the appointment of Mr. Gardiner, judge of the court of appeals. The making of constitutions is very delicate business.

A Good Shot.

Greeley, of the New York Tribune, makes a good shot sometimes, and this is one of the best. Webb, of the Courier, says, in an articles, that "there will be no peace in the whig party while the Tribune is recognised as a whig paper." Whereupon Horace responds that if he must leave the whig party, he will not go out with one cent less than $52,975—being worth, he thinks, as much as other folks.

Straws Show

The Taylor fever among the whigs is rapidly abating. His letters do not show him to be so much of a "Henry Clay Whig" as the wire-workers of the party were in hopes to find him. As his star goes down, Gen. Scott's ascends—for instance, at the whig convention in Harrisburg on Monday, two resolutions laudatory of the "claims and qualifications" of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, were adopted, while Old Zach was simply referred to as "entitled to the gratitude of the people."

☞Gen. Patterson, accompanied by his aids, Lieut. Col. Abercrombie and Capt. Williams, were to leave Philadelphia for the seat of war on Monday or Tuesday last. Gen. P. will assume the command of his division under Maj. Gen. Scott.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

In another column will be found a letter from Gen. Taylor—whether it is the *last* of the series remains to be seen. It is a pertinent and true remark of the Washington Union that this letter speaks for itself. It does indeed speak for itself, and in doing so places those whigs who have been so eager to seize upon the General's military fame in the hopes of riding into power and place, in a very uncomfortable and awkward dilemma. "If this letter, in Gen. Taylor's allusion to his military life and avocations, *does explain* satisfactorily why he has not yet made up his mind as to the main issues between the two parties, it certainly does not explain—it is, on the contrary, very far from explaining—the grounds upon which not a few of the most rabid of the whig journals have hitherto *professed* to see in Gen. Taylor a most safe and trusty representative and champion of their party principles and party policy in the administration of the government. Indeed, in point of fact, it now appears in black and white, over the General's own signature, that, so far from being prepared to carry out, as President, the creed of the whig party, he has his own views and opinions *yet to form*, "after investigation," upon *all the main points* which that creed embraces! What are we to infer from all this? But again—in what attitude before the people and before the whig party does this letter of General Taylor place those whig journals who "of their own positive knowledge" have so often and so loudly claimed him as "a sound whig and a staunch whig"—"a whole whig and nothing but a whig"—"a, and a full-toned *Henry Clay whig* to boot?" Is a full-toned *Henry Clay whig* one who has no settled opinions about a "National Bank" or a "Protective Tariff"—about their "necessity," their "effects," and the "power of Congress" in reference to them? Can a man be a "whole whig and *nothing else*," by *saying* nothing about *the war*, its "justice" or its "necessity," save only to acknowledge "his duty as a citizen to do *all in his power* to bring it to a speedy and honorable close *by the most vigorous operations!*" Is *this* the platform upon which "the sound and staunch whigs" of the country plant themselves in relation to the war? Is it the ground of Mr. Corwin and his followers? or of Mr. Berrien and his followers? or of Mr. Schenck and his followers? or of the legislatures of the whig States from Massachusetts to North Carolina?"

"Hauling Down the Shunk Flag."

Sometime since the Gazette stated that the Sunbury American had "hauled down the Shunk flag," and refused to support the nominations of Shunk and Longstreth. We thought it a "Roorback" at the time, and sure enough in a week or two the following contradiction from the American itself, made its appearance. We have waited a week before giving it, to see if the Gazette would have the honesty to retract the falsehood. It has not done so, and we are compelled to fasten another political deception upon it.

"Our neighbors of the Miltonian must have been exceedingly hard run for the subject of a paragraph, last week, when they announced the highly important news of our having hauled down the Shunk and Longstreth flag. Before we saw the statement in the Miltonian we were not aware that either our paper or ourself had undergone any change. We did, at the time, leave out the ticket, as well as other matter ready for the press, for the purpose of making room for important news from the Army, just as we were going to press."

Will be here Soon.

The Fredonia Express says the post holes for the Telegraph from Buffalo westward are being rapidly excavated—the diggers and borers passed through that village on Saturday; there were twelve of them—they bore about twenty-eight holes to the mile, six feet in depth, and get over from four to six miles per day. At this rate they should here on Monday or Tuesday.

☞The St. Louis New Era says the $100,000 received here on Friday last, from the Dixon Land Office, but 20,000 of it was in American gold—the balance in thalers, sovereigns, and other foreign coin. This shows clearly to whom the land was sold.

☞The editor of the Carlisle Democrat says he has been blessed with the company of a most delightful jaw-ache for three days past. We call that not very "delightful" ex-*jaw*-a-ment.

☞A fair estimate of the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States to Great Britain since the 1st of September last, amounts to the vast sum of $45,564,188.

☞Mr. Jewett was recently married in Illinois, to Miss Martha Windharp. An exchange calls that a "Æolian Attachment." The ghost of Coleman should haunt the scamp.

☞Major Wm. A. Richardson is elected to Congress in the district lately represented by Judge Douglass, in Illinois. He is a democrat, and distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista.

☞The Board of Managers of the great National Monument to Washington, to be erected in Washington city, are about to resume the collections for that object.

☞The Editor of the Baltimore Clipper, a few days ago, saw a German woman trudging along with a barrel of flour strapped on her back. There is no danger of a famine when such women are.

Better than Punch.

The following letter from Gen. Scott to Hon. M. Fillmore, is the coolest thing we have seen during the present hot weather. It out Punches "Punch," and throws "Yankee Doodle" in the shades by several points.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have received the two letters (one from the Rev. Mr. Angier, and the other signed by Mr. Van Wyck,) asking, on several grounds, the discharge of James Thompson, a private of the second regiment of artillery. 1st—He has, since his enlistment, reformed his habits. This is an argument in favor of his serving out his time, lest he should relapse, if discharged, before confirmed in his reformation—military discipline highly favors reformation. 2d—He has become pious. This makes him at once a better soldier and a better man, and fortunately we are not without many pious officers and men in our ranks; but 3d—It is alleged that he has imbibed conscientious scruples against performing military duty. If the man be mad he can be discharged on a surgeon's certificate to that effect—but if he has only turned coward, we have ample means of punishing him if he should, when ordered, refuse to fight.

I return the letters you enclosed, and remain, my dear sir, with great esteem, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. M. FILMORE.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

From the N. O. Delta.

The Louisiana Floridan of the 7th August contains the following very remarkable letter from General Taylor. It is addressed to Dr. Delony, of Clinton, in this State, who is one of the most radical, determined, out-and-out democrats in Louisiana, or in the south. The General replies to the direct interrogatories of the Doctor in regard to his opinions on the leading topics involved in the contests of the two great political parties, by declining, very properly, to give an opinion upon the justice of a war which he is himself conducting.

As to the tariff and national bank questions, he says he knows but little of these matters, never having given them much attention, and that he will be under the necessity of studying them well before he can come to any decided opinion. We think the Old Hero has a more serious work before him than whipping the Mexicans, if he has got to conquer all the difficulties, fight over all the battles, read all the speeches, and master all the intricacies involved in the eternal and illimitable contests which have for years past agitated the country on these subjects of the tariff and national bank.

From the Louisiana Floridan.

We have been permitted by Dr. Delony, to whom it was addressed, to give publicity to the following letter from General Taylor. It may be proper to say that it was not his intention to have it published; but, from the great interest which seems to engross the public mind, and the variety of conflicting views as to General Taylor's opinions and intentions in connexion with the question of the presidency, and as there is no impropriety in so doing, it was concluded to lay it before the public.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, June 9.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th ult., from Clinton, La., has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, "the signs of the times in relation to the next presidency, and the prominent position of your name in connexion with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter." That it is a happy feature in our government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest to the highest station, are not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen; and that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the government may be placed," &c.; to all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion. Asking my views on several subjects—"First, As to the justice and necessity of this war with Mexico on our part. Second. As to the necessity of a national bank and the power of Congress for creating such an institution. Third. As to the effects of a high protective tariff, and the right of Congress under the constitution to create such a system of revenue."

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give my opinion in regard to the same; *as a citizen*, and particularly as a soldier, IT IS SUFFICIENT FOR ME TO KNOW *that our country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice*, or anything else connected with it; believing, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country.

As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them; I could only do so after duly investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

As regards being a candidate for the presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially if I am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country, growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c., of the different aspirants for that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred, as suggested; besides very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so, as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had one citizen, and no doubt there are thousands more deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office. If I have been named by others, and considered a candidate for the presidency, it has been by no agency of *mine in the matter*; and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and not of a party.

But should they (the people) change their views and opinions between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the presidency for some one else, I will not complain.

With considerations of respect, I remain your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. EDWARD DELONY.

P. S. I write in great haste, and under constant interruption.

CORWIN MEETING.—A whig meeting was held at Dublin, Ia. on Saturday last, the 7th inst. and a resolution warmly applauding the course of Senator CORWIN, and nominating him for the Presidency, unanimously adopted. The meeting also expressed their preference for GOV. SEWARD of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c,

ERIE.

Flour, bbl	$4 75@5 00	Apples, dried	75
Butter,	10@12½	Honey,	10a12
Lard,	6@7	Eggs, doz	8
Cheese,	5@6	SUGAR.	
Hams	8	Maple	10
Shoulders	5@6	Orleans,	9a12½
Potatoes,	31	Loaf,	12a15
Corn meal, cwt		Powdered	15
GRAIN.		LUMBER.	
Wheat	$1 00	Black Walnut	10a12
Corn,	40	*Pine, 1st quality*	10.00
Rye,	50	Hemlock, M	5.00
Oats bush	25	1st quality W. W.	6@9.00
Barley	33a37½	2d do do	5.00
FUEL.		Cherry	12a14
Hard wood, cord	$1.25	White oak	7,50a8
Soft	1,12½	LEATHER.	
Bituminous coal, ton		Sole, lb	14a15
	2,50	Upper heavy	33a35
Anthracite, do	9a10	do light	35a37½
Sperm candles, lb	44a5	Castings	4½a5
Tallow, do	12½	Plaster ton	$10.00
Stearine,	12½	Salt, fine,	$1.50
SEEDS.		" coarse,	1,50
Clover, Bush	$4 a 5,00	" bag 28 lbs	31
Timothy	$1@1,25	Beef tallow lb	8
Flax,	87½	Mutton do	7
Hay,	$14@15	Lime, bush.	31
Bees wax,	25	White fish, bbl	$7 50
Eggs	8½	Cod fish, lb	6
Feathers	37½	Bar iron	4
Dried Peaches	13	Nails	5½@6

DON'T WISH IT TO SUCCEED.—The Public Ledger says:—The journals which have been predicting the ruin of the country and the diminution of the Treasury, on account of the present tariff, have failed in their predictions most signally. *The country never was* more prosperous, and the revenue has yielded a million and a half of dollars in seven months over the receipts under the old tariff. Some of them are now betting that the next six months will show a different state of things. We shall see. Our only wish is that they may be again as signally disappointed.

SADDLE GALLS.—When these inflamed tumors become troublesome, and will not yield to other remedies, Merchant's Gargling Oil will entirely remove them, as it also will callous from other parts of the animal.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED.—*In Conneautville, Crawford Co.* on the 16th inst., by the Rev. L. P. Bates, J. W. Brigden, Esq., and Miss Mary C. Cochran, both of Conneautville.

On Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. Joseph H. Presley, Mr John King of Waterford township, and Miss Jane Stewart, of Greene.

On Thursday last by Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, Mr. John B. Fluke and Miss Rebecca Terry, all of this city.

DIED.—On the 20th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, consort of Mr Solomon Walters of this borough, aged 50 years.

On the 15th ult., at Greggsville, Pike County, Illinois, Mr. Charles Pollock, aged 39 years, second son of Capt. James Pollock of Leboeff township, in this country.

On the 19th inst., Mary, daughter of James and Margaret Boylan, aged 14 months and 10 days.

On the 24th inst., Joseph Presly, son of A. W. Brewster, Esq., of this borough, aged 2 years and 2 months.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

FAMILY ORGANS.—All parties allow that there can be too much of a good thing, and the patience of the fondest parent is severely tried by the continued grinding of the same tune.—And new for the remedy.

TUTTLE'S PATENT BABY JUMPER is decidedly the most useful and amusing article now in use for the nursery. Infants from the age of three months and upwards are enabled to exercise and amuse themselves when alone without the least possibility of being injured. It is highly recommended by our most celebrate physicians for invalid and other children, as its operation upon the system is such as in a great measure to do away with the necessity of medicine.—Many cases could be cited when after being in the jumper but a short time the little innocents have fallen asleep and without an exception have waked up laughing. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

$1,000

CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS
Aug. 27, 1847.

STRAY HORSE.—*Came* to the stable of the subscriber, at the Western Hotel, in Erie, on the 13th inst., a large bay *horse*, 8 or 10 years old lame in the left fore foot, and ring-boned on the left hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
Erie Aug. 28, 1847. JOHN GRAHAM.

CHEAPEST YET.—Just received, 1 case of French Ginghams, 1 do, California Plaids, at H. CADWELL'S.
August. 26, 1847.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell *all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.
Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4 Cheapside, by
Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.
Aug. 17.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by
Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. J. MORTON,
JOS. C. BROWN,
THOS. M'CARTER.
August 17, '47.

The notes and accounts of the late firm of Morton & Co. are by *mutual agreement* left with the undersigned for collection, who still continue the business at the old stand, where they will be happy to accommodate their old customers, and the public generally, with goods on more favorable terms than they can be had at any other establishment in this city. BROWN & M'CARTER.
Erie, August 17, 1847. 14

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, living in Millcreek township, a Bay Horse, four years old last spring, with a star in the forhead, and the right hind leg white. Any one who will give information where he can be found shall be liberally rewarded,
JACOB SIECHRIST.
Millcreek. August 19, 1847. 3*14

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by
O. D. SPAFFORD.
Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

PUBLIC Attention is invited to the largest and most fashionable stock of LADIES SUMMER DRESS GOODS, just receiving, ever offered in this market comprising in part

Brochea and Plain Barrages,
Orleans Muslins, a new and beautiful article,
Lawns and Balzarines,
Tarleton Muslin of all colors,
Barred and Striped Mulls,
Swiss and India Book Muslins,
Crapes and Laces of all kinds,

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine for Mantillas,
Mantilla Laces, Fringe, Gimpe, Buttons,
An endless variety of Gimps an Fringes, of all colors and qualities.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspendors, Ginghams, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shoes, caps, Groceries of all kinds, &c., &c. In short everything that man, women or caild can want; to which we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and others.

HENRY CADWELL.
1 door east Eagle Tavern.
Erie, August 14, 1847,

Erie Academy

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER will be required on the 1st of October next, to take charge of this Institution. A gentleman experienced in teaching, and who intends to pursue it as a business, would be preferred.

Also, a Lady to take charge of the Female Department, will be wanted at the same time.

GEO. A. ELLIOT, Sec.
Erie, Aug. 14, 1847. 13

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Aug. 14, 1847. 13
N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better throw them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE increased demand for Dr M'Lane's Liver Pill, since their introduction by us as his agents, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations It is now about ten years since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us testifying to their efficacy, and stating the very great relief they had derived from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr M LANE S LIVER PILL with the most happy results; where every other known remedy had been used in vain. Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, through the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. M LANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ. J. KIDD & CO.

DIRECTIONS.—Take 2 or 3 going to bed every second or third night. If they do not purge 2 or 3 times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast ought to follow their use. The Liver Pills may be used when purging is imply necessary. As an antibilious purgative they are inferior to none—and in doses of 2 or 3 they give astonishing relief in SICK HEADACH—also in slight derangements of the stomach.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

The demand for these Pills is truly surprising! Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six* Read the following from New Castle, viz.

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 14, 1846.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—Please send me another half gross of M'Lane's Pills. The half gross I purchased a few months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used *"Dr. M'Lane's Pills,"* and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills now before the public.

Respectfully yours, W. WATSON.

Prepared for the Proprietor, and sold wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO.
No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS," as there are other Pills, purporting to be "Liver Pills," now before the public,

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to advanced age, *lays under no restraint as to cold water, or any kind of* food. Purges mildly, subduing fever,—destroys and expels worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

These possesses three valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge has been tried without the least success, *where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredible amount.*

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. and made the following statement "A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days—we had given her purgative medicines, but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was worms that were destroying the child, *and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she* had witnessed from using Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, in that neighborhood. We procured a vial—gave one teaspoonful, and the child discharged forty-two worms. I then gave another tea-spoonful, which brought forty six more, making in all eighty-eight worms. As a duty I owe to you and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is most remarkable, the Worm Specific expelled the Worms alive, in about four hours after I gave it to the child

MORE, AND LATER.

Messrs KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen: I gave the vial of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary. She passed one hundred worms. It is truly a surprising medicine. MARY POWERS.

Pine Creek, Allegheny co. Pa. Feb 20, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*,

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.
August 21, 1847, 14

WANTED.

LIBERAL prices will be paid for

2000 Bushels Corn,
2000 do. Rye,
2000 do. Oats,
2000 do. Wheat,

Is delivered within two weeks.
H. CADWELL.
Aug. 7

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

WILL be sold by order of the Orphan's Court, by public vendue or out cry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Millcreek, being part of Reserve tract, number seventy-six (76) *containing about forty acres, be the same more or* less; late the property of David Caldwell, dec'd.

JOHN G. CALDWELL, Executor.
Aug. 13th, 1847. 3t13

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. M' PARREN, Cashier.
Erie Bank, July 28, 1847.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.
Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block
July 24. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay;

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an *extensive assortment* of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

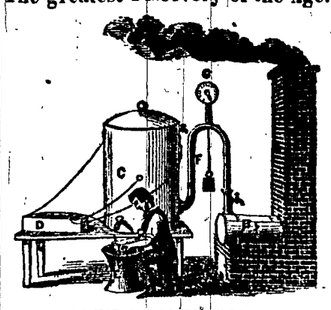
G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, *Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use.* The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.
July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 31. T. W. MOORE.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the most important nature. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the *grave* that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment it affords me pleasure that I deem it *one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.*

It is now nearly two years since, I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have tested cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success: also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. It acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. M. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon,
Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS. Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; S. J. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.
Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALID'S BEST FRIEND! It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation on the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are*

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the off-spring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of steril value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the faith of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious: Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and bilary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physic l debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juices is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect *and* the health impaired. These Pills *remove* the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and spirits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an inestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from billous disorders than from all others combined. This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of the waters and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, *should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet* there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the sheet anchor, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease! What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM.

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "*leetle*" the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bluster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese? One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills! This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer?—Buy of the regular Agents only, we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchius & Co. Waterford.
John McClure. Sec. Girard.
J. B. Swarnee, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
S. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE THE LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is* FORGERY.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 26, 1847. 10

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.
Erie May 23, 1847. 1

OLD ENGLISH CHEESE at T. W. MOORE'S,
July 17. No. 1, Perry Block.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocupias.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.
I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 *Copies sold in three months.*

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York City, Publishing Office 129 Library street, New York.

☞ For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.
July 24, 1847. 3m10

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA.)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the *profits of the company, without liability beyond* the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
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Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
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Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
Spencer Mellvaine.	

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to
J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.
Erie, August 7, 1847. 1f12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,
	Henry Cadwell.

GILES SANFORD, President.
J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.
George Selden, Secretary.
June 3, 1847. 1y3

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
July 17 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House,
July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and, letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6 Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here *with his new and fashionable* Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'rd & striped black & blue blk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty Mode Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOOR

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG: TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and, their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no farther influence to perpetuate. Almost wherever they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PERFECTY,

As a medical compound, from acids them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and natural doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. In acting according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by our extinguishing vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, no nuisance can well be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New-York have given these Pills the preference over more than 30 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar.—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH,

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTH R LEE.

Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,

197 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. *My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them.* F. H. NASH, 99 Fulton st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GRUENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N.Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pill, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Main-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and gain the in. at general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS if a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent, as Doctor Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbecker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a druggist in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a *pen* on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 150 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Beads, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinel ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village,

ALEX. DUNCAN,
JOSHUA JEWETT,
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF.

May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON,

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS, Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

WESTERN HOTEL,

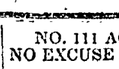
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 49

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,



111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y,	$5,	Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary,	$5;
Webster's Dictionary,	$3 50.		
Anthon's Virgil,	$2,	Anthon's Horace,	$1 75
do Homer,	1 50,	do Cicero,	1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader,	$2,		
do do do Lessons,	1,		
do do do Luten do	1,		
do do do Prossody,	1,		
do do do Sallust,	1,		

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botany,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,	
do do do Reader,	
Comstock's chemistry and philosophy,	
Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary,	Cole's do
Johnson's do	Moor's Byron,

Scott's comentaries, 6 vo. $13,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,

Fox's book of Martyrs,	Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives,	Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor,	Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine,	Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry,	Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Jurisdence,	do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance,	Platonic Theology,

ayland's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,

Dumas' Travels,	Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works,	New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works,	Bucks religions anecdotes
Malcom's travels,	Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion,	Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,	
do Fredrika Bremer, do	
Moshim's ecclesiastical History,	
Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History,	
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,	
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,	
Goldsmith's England,	
Parley's Universal History,	

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also,

Views of St. Cloul,
La'e of Zuich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeng and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Allice and Albert,
in hand-some gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 23

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods, Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINNEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector at for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!

THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Sette of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALFS.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N.Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. 4

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ginghams, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces. American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

READ.

From the Baptist Clergymen at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned. and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND,
Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

January, 1845.

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR:—Sometime last January, I was taken with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. Tousey. CATO (Conxons, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of re-spectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. WILLIAM E. FISK.

(Signed)

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 1, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some *medicine, and they recommended this Balsam.* I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success.

(Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. *I heard of a friend 50 miles* here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm.

(Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that in some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

For sale by S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c., which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of *any* thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17tf

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

Many desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per box. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3:15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superior work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 11

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c., at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spaffords's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 9 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Watera & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 22, 1847. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Dec. 10, 1846.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1846. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846.

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though *some time in business*, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. T MLINSON, & Co.

Erie, Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the county promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 28 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and his subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc, at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Head wrought, China Rice, Pearl, Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand, also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Store No. 1, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore throat and Quinsy Issue, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Agues in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and, the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

☞ The following certificate of a scalded child is a sufficient guarantee of the confidence that may be placed in Hunt's Liniment:

Columbiaville, Columbia Co. Nov. 16, 1845.

Mr. E. Stanton,—Sir—You will allow me to bear testimony to the healing properties of your preparation called Hunt's Liniment. The following case came under my immediate observation, and I state it for the benefit of those who may meet with a similar accident. The child of a neighbor of mine was severely scalded and in the greatest agony; your Liniment was applied and relief was given instantly, and a few application entirely recovered. I think it invaluable as a speedy remedy, and advise every family to keep it in the house. This case is also known to Messrs. W. & G. Storrs of Hudson.

Yours, JOSEPH WILD.

☞ A severe sprain entirely cured with one bottle of the Liniment.

New York, June 19, 1845.

Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, and add my testimony to the excellency of Hunt's *Liniment as an outward application for the cure of* sprains, bruises, &c. Last winter I sprained my ancle badly, and was sometime confined to the house. The injured part was very much swollen, and the pain intense; after trying a variety of remedies, I made an application of your Liniment, and it found from its use speedy relief. Speaking from my own experience, I can confidently recommend it as a valuable medicine in cases like the one in which I tested its qualities. Yours, &c.

JOHN G. MAGHER, 44 Wall st.

☞ The following letter addressed to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, &c in the Rev. Theodosius Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the best recommendations this celebrated remedy can have.

Sing Sing, Jan. 25, 1845.

Gentlemen:—Having used Hunt's Liniment in my family, and having seen its effects on some of my neighbors, I have no hesitancy in testifying to its merits, as a curative agent in the diseases for which it is recommended by its inventor; and I think the interests of the public would be materially subserved by your making its virtues known through the medium of your excellent Journal. I am persuaded that much suffering could be relieved, and many obstinate cases cured, if its uses were known; and I cannot but hope that its use may become general in the community. Respectfully,

THEODOSIUS CLARK.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York.

HOADLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 110 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 56 William Street,
JOHNSON, KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N.Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON.

Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B.C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

July 31, 1847. 2m11

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

Have just received their full Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AND would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their beautiful assortment of FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GOODS, comprising an assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles in the market. The greatest inducements will be offered for the following reasons, viz:

FIRST.

Customers can always find at our store the latest and most desirable styles of goods;

SECOND.

They intend strictly to adhere to the principle of selling at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

THIRD.

They are taking most all kinds of produce, for which they pay the highest market value.

The following are among the most desirable styles of Goods offered, viz:

Extra Rich Paris Printed Lawns, Barags, Linen Lustres, a new and beautiful article for dresses; California plaids, French, English and American Mans de Laines, Plain, figured and printed Swiss Muslin; Striped and Barred Muslins, Satin